

# Research on The Design of Public Emergency Medical System for The Elderly from The Perspective of Tourism

Yang Hua\*, Huaxi Kang

School of Fine Arts and Design, Xihua University, China

\*Corresponding author, e-mail: huayang97@163.com

**Abstract:** Aiming at the current situation that many elderly people with sudden illnesses have lost their lives due to missing the "golden time" of first aid in the natural landscape tourism environment, in order to solve the waste of medical resources in the rescue station in the natural landscape tourism environment, the relief terrain is complex, Help is not timely and other pain points. Taking the Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Spot as an example, through the methods of user portraits and questionnaires, we can deeply explore its pain points and internal needs, and provide the basis for the current situation of the elderly in sudden diseases during tourism. Comprehensive analysis is made from the perspectives of the elderly, rescuers, scenic spots, and first-aid equipment, and a public emergency strategy based on the natural landscape tourism environment is constructed. The medical resources in the scenic spot increase the rescue opportunities for patients, and strive for rescue time for the elderly who have sudden illnesses. Improve the first aid knowledge reserve and self-rescue ability of the general population, enhance the sense of social responsibility and security of the whole people, and provide more reference for the improvement of the "Internet plus" medical system.

**Keywords:** 5G era, Jinxiu Yao nationality, digital creative industry, development strategies

## 1. Introduction

According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, by the end of 2020, our country's population over the age of 60 has risen to 230 million, which is equivalent to one-sixth of China's population consisting of the elderly, and the tourism craze for the elderly has gradually become a new trend [1]. However, with the decline of the physical function of the elderly, the phenomenon of sudden illness during travel is also increasing. Most of the current natural scenic spots have complex terrain and large flow of people. There are waste of medical resources in rescue stations, complex relief terrain, Relief is not timely and other problems. Although some natural scenic spots are equipped with relevant medical equipment and rescue stations, there are pain points such as waste of medical resources to help tourists. Tourists lack the opportunity to seek medical help in the scenic spots. The terrain of the scenic spots is complicated, and medical personnel cannot quickly rush to the scene for treatment. Therefore, It is common to miss the "golden time" of first aid and cause the elderly to lose their lives [2]. In order to solve the contradiction between the increasing emergency medical needs

of the elderly and the imperfect first aid resources in scenic spots, a strategy for the first aid system in scenic spots was constructed, and public emergency medical equipment and a diagram of the first aid system in scenic spots were designed. Taking the natural landscape of Leshan Giant Buddha as an example, the medical equipment stores more targeted medicines and simple equipment, which can not only quickly obtain relief and assistance from non-professionals in the scenic area, but also quickly call the medical personnel in the scenic area for first aid, which greatly improves the success of the rescue. Possibility [3]. The combination of the Internet and the medical resources of the scenic spot strives for "golden time" for the elderly with sudden illnesses, and proposes more feasibility for smart medical care.

## 2. Research status

Natural landscape is a general term for the natural aspects of natural and man-made landscapes. Although there are many types of natural landscapes, each scenic spot has the characteristics of regional and natural occurrence. Natural landscape is the result of nature's magic, and it is also the first environment for tourism [4].

According to statistics, 95% of the cases of sick elderly who need first aid occur outside the hospital. Therefore, the first aid equipment placed in public places is a light that illuminates the patient's way of survival, which can speed up emergency response, strive for the golden time for first aid, and reduce Prehospital mortality [5]. At the end of December 2019, it was clearly stated in the Basic Medical Hygiene and Health Promotion Act of the fifteenth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress that public places should be equipped with necessary first aid equipment in accordance with regulations. At present, our country's first aid equipment is mainly equipped in schools, airports, stations, large shopping malls and other crowded places, and tourist attractions have not yet received attention and popularity. In addition, most of the emergency equipment in public places in our country are automatic external defibrillators and corresponding emergency kits, such as bandages, tourniquets, etc., for the rescue of patients with cardiac arrest [6]. The emergency medical AED equipment implemented on the market is divided into wall-mounted storage cabinets, vertical storage cabinets, and vertical screen chassis, etc., and there are vacancies in public emergency medical equipment for elderly people with sudden diseases.

At present, most natural scenic spots are equipped with "Red Cross Rescue Stations", which are equipped with relevant rescue equipment and medical staff to provide conditions for the majority of tourists to rescue. The medical staff in the scenic spot carry out emergency first aid training to provide guarantee for the safety of the scenic spot. Although the current first aid equipment in scenic spots has the above advantages, there are also some pain points in the public first aid strategy of natural scenic spots, mainly in the following aspects: (1) Rescue resource waste. Most of the scenic spots have been equipped with professional medical staff and related medical equipment to ensure the safe travel of tourists. However, when the majority of tourists face the sudden illness of the boss, they do not know how to quickly use the resources of the scenic spot to obtain assistance, and cannot accurately contact the scenic spot medical staff. (2) The rescue time is short. Due to the sudden onset of the disease of the elderly, when the elderly feel unwell in a sudden illness in the scenic spot, if there is

no professional rescuer or disease relief equipment nearby, the patient will miss the best rescue time, but it is difficult for professional medical staff in the scenic spot. Arrived at the scene immediately for rescue. (3) The terrain of natural scenic spots is complex. Taking the Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Spot in Sichuan as an example, the terrain of the scenic spot is dominated by plank roads. It is very troublesome for professional medical staff to go to the scenic spot for treatment, and the bumps can easily aggravate the patient's condition. (4) Tourists in scenic spots lack first aid equipment or first aid awareness. When facing the sudden illness of the elderly who are visiting the scenic spot, if they encounter the medical staff who are traveling with them, they lack first aid equipment and it is inconvenient to help them.

Therefore, in the research, the Leshan Giant Buddha in Sichuan, which has the commonality of natural scenic spots, is selected as an example, and according to its pain points, a set of public emergency strategies based on the natural landscape tourism environment is constructed, so as to rationally utilize the medical resources of the scenic spots and provide services for the elderly who suffer from sudden diseases. Fight for rescue time and provide reference for research in related fields.

### 3. The common sudden diseases of the elderly in scenic spots

#### 3.1 Analysis of relievable sudden disease

In the past two years, the National Mediation Center of the Tourism Agency Liability Insurance Comprehensive Insurance Demonstration Project has received tens of thousands of tourist personal injury incidents, of which the elderly sudden illness accounted for 7.36% of all cases. Therefore, attention should be paid to and rational use of public emergency medical equipment in tourist attractions as soon as possible. is very important [7]. In the process of traveling in scenic spots, the elderly may experience sudden diseases due to various discomforts. According to the summary of the survey, common sudden diseases can be divided into: (1) sudden diseases can be alleviated; (2) sudden diseases need to be quickly rescued . Different types of emergencies have differences in the medicines, equipment, time and procedures required for rescue.

There are many common sudden diseases of the elderly in scenic spots. This article mainly studies the elderly with “relievable disease types”. Therefore, according to the research situation, a user portrait is drawn, which mainly includes the basic information of the user, travel motivation and pain points, etc. The construction of the strategy provides support, as shown in Figure 1. At the same time, we also understand and summarize the symptoms and conclude that six kinds of sudden diseases can be relieved: angina pectoris, cardiogenic asthma, bronchial asthma, biliary colic, hypertensive emergency, and arrhythmia [8]. Although the above symptoms belong to the common sudden diseases of the elderly, if the rescuers provide timely relief and drug treatment in the event of sudden symptoms of the elderly, the pain caused by the diseases of the elderly can be quickly relieved, and the patients can win precious Save time and enhance the survival hope of the elderly who travel in the natural landscape. There are commonalities among alleviating sudden diseases: (1) timely relief can be relieved; (2) the medicines and equipment needed for relief are easy to control; (3) sudden symptoms are easy to identify.

Reliable illnesses	Illnesses that require quick rescue
 <p><b>Elder</b></p> <p>Name: Zhangxiaomei Age: 62 Character: Optimistic Condition: Asthma Occupation: Retiree</p>	<p><b>The visiting time</b> 2-3 hours <b>Visit the way</b> Accompanied by family</p> <p><b>Motivation</b> On national day, families have free time to accompany the elderly. After discussion, we decided to choose Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Spot in Sichuan. She hopes to feel the unique cultural customs and natural scenery of the scenic spot with her family. Constantly broaden your horizons and hope to have a healthy and pleasant travel experience with your family while paying attention to safety.</p> <p><b>Expectation</b> Good tourism environment Good emergency equipment Good traveling experience</p> <p><b>Pain spot</b> 1: The old man suffers from long-term bronchial asthma. Although the escort understands the condition, it is difficult to operate the first-aid process quickly when he is older. 2: Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Spot has complex terrain, mostly plank roads and stairs. 3: Although there is a medical station in the scenic spot, it is mainly set at the entrance, which is difficult to deal with the treatment of sudden diseases.</p>

Figure 1 User portrait

### 3.2 Analysis of sudden diseases requiring rapid rescue

According to field research and official data, when the elderly play in natural scenic spots, the common sudden diseases are mainly cardiac arrest and acute myocardial infarction. Compared with the relief of sudden diseases, the need for rapid rescue is similar to the symptoms of sudden diseases, the best rescue time, the first aid procedures, and the required equipment and medicines. In the event of a sudden illness, the best rescue time is very short. Not only does it need to quickly implement the correct first aid procedures, but also needs to be rescued with the help of electrical defibrillation (AED), and the first aid operation steps are more complicated. Even if relevant first aid equipment is provided in natural scenic spots, Non-professionals also have related problems such as "don't know how to use it, don't dare to use it" [9]. Therefore, the first aid system strategy in natural scenic spots can not only provide first aid equipment for professional medical staff in scenic spots, save treatment time and reduce road bumps, but also provide rescue resources for medical personnel traveling with them, which is convenient for rescue and life.

## 4. Strategies of emergency system in natural scenic spots

### 4.1 Situation Analysis

There are many types of natural scenic spots, but they have commonalities. Therefore, in the design of emergency system strategy, Sichuan Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Spot, which is a religious natural landscape category, was selected on the spot. The following is the survey framework, as shown in Table 1. The questionnaire survey is mainly aimed at elderly users, accompanying family members, medical staff and staff in scenic spots. In-depth understanding and analysis of the first aid problems in this scenic spot, and a set of first aid system strategies based on the natural landscape tourism environment are constructed to provide reference for research in related fields.

Through the user questionnaire, the first aid strategies for the elderly in the Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area in Sichuan should be studied. According to the results of the questionnaire, the following problems can be found: (1) The elderly are willing to choose natural scenic spots and nearby parks as play destinations. (3) Accompanying family members have a high degree of understanding of the elderly's condition, but the popularity of first aid knowledge is low, and there is a phenomenon of "can't save, dare not save". (4) The terrain of the scenic spot is wide, and the local doctors and staff who help the scenic spot cannot arrive at the scene for treatment at the first time. (5) According to the survey results of medical staff in scenic spots, it can be known that the elderly have more sudden diseases in natural scenic spots. The common diseases are asthma and myocardial infarction, followed by hypertensive emergencies. In addition, there are also insufficient medical resources in scenic spots, such as lack of stretchers, AEDs and emergency medicines. Therefore, in order to solve the contradiction between the growing emergency medical needs of the elderly and the imperfect emergency resources of scenic spots, it is particularly important to construct an emergency system strategy for scenic spots [10].

Table 1 Survey framework

Topic classification	Main survey questions
1-2	Age and population category
3-6	The choice and demand of the elderly for scenic spots
7-9	Accompanying family members' understanding of the elderly's body
10-12	Response of medical staff to sudden diseases in scenic spots
13-15	Response of scenic spot staff to sudden diseases in the scenic spot

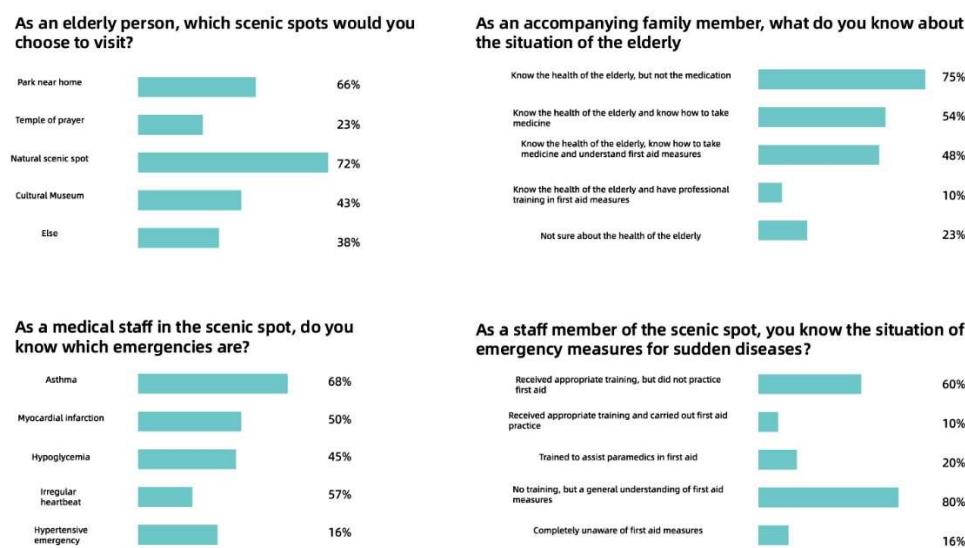


Figure 2 Detailed data of questionnaire survey

In view of the pain points, it is necessary to construct a set of public emergency strategies based on the natural landscape tourism environment. (1) According to the characteristics of natural scenic spots and the symptoms of sudden diseases of the elderly, design emergency medical equipment for public emergency and the first aid system map of scenic spots, so as to rationally utilize the medical resources of scenic spots and strive for rescue time for the elderly with sudden diseases. (2) Use the network of the scenic spot to set up emergency equipment on different terrains to help professional medical staff in the scenic spot understand the disease in a timely manner, remotely locate assistance, and provide online medical guidance, so that the rescuer can quickly reach the rescue location and rescue the patient as soon as possible. (3) The public emergency medical equipment provides non-professionals with opportunities and help to relieve the condition, and uses the equipment to prompt the operation to relieve the condition, so as to gain more time for the later rescue; provide first aid equipment and timely emergency resources for medical staff in the scenic area. Provide help to rescuers and increase the chances of survival of patients. (4) The equipment plays first aid videos, improves the first aid knowledge reserve of ordinary people, improves the public's sense of responsibility, security and happiness in the rescue, and provides more reference for the improvement of the "Internet plus" medical system.

## 4.2 System design strategy

As shown in Figure 3, the design of the scenic spot emergency system is composed of five factors: network-based, emergency equipment as the condition, scenic spot as the location, and patient and rescuer as the center. Through the construction of systematic strategies, the rational use of medical resources in natural scenic spots can reduce the pain points of first aid for the elderly in natural scenic spots, increase rescue opportunities for patients, and fight for rescue time for the elderly with sudden illnesses. (1) Network: The network is a bridge between patients and rescuers, a communication channel that forms all elements, and facilitates the first aid implementation process. As the basis for the operation of the scenic spot emergency system, the network connects various key factors to ensure the timeliness and safety of the emergency rescue process. Elderly people with sudden illness need first-aid equipment, and they can quickly locate and ask for help through the network, while the rescuer operates the first-aid equipment to rescue the elderly, and uses the first-aid equipment to quickly contact the medical staff in the scenic area for remote guidance, which enhances the sense of social responsibility of the whole people. Provide more references for the improvement of the "Internet plus" medical system [11]. (2) First aid equipment: First aid equipment is a material condition to ensure that patients receive timely assistance. Considering the sudden illness of the sick elderly, the first aid equipment in the scenic spot analyzes and summarizes the categories of illnesses in-depth in the provision of medicines and equipment to provide patients with the most timely and safe equipment is convenient for the effective implementation of emergency rescue. Taking into account the special environment of natural scenic spots, the choice of appearance and color of emergency equipment should be different from the environment. The design of the overall equipment should take into account the needs of patients and rescuers, and design a more scientific product size and proportional relationship. Therefore, when building a system of products, environments and people, the relationship between the three should be fully considered in the design [12]. (3) Scenic spots: The natural scenic

spot is the operation location. In the design, the current situation of emergency medical treatment in the natural scenic spot is investigated and analyzed, and the characteristics of the natural scenic spot are summarized. The Leshan Giant Buddha Tourist Scenic Spot in Sichuan is chosen as an example. According to the needs of patients and rescuers, using first-aid equipment and network, we design a first-aid system strategy for scenic spots suitable for natural scenic spots, and provide reference for related fields. The network manages the connection of the scenic spots, monitors the scenic spots in real time, and can timely understand and monitor the dynamics of the scenic spots, provide assistance for the elderly who need assistance from sudden diseases, and systematize the emergency medical treatment in the scenic spots. (4) Patient: Considering the current situation of the elderly with sudden illnesses in scenic spots, the patients are mainly aimed at the elderly people who have sudden illnesses while traveling in natural scenic spots. According to the data query, the common sudden diseases of the elderly are divided into sudden diseases that require quick rescue and sudden diseases that can be relieved. Different disease types have different needs in the event of an emergency, and the best rescue time for sudden diseases that need to be rescued quickly is very short, not only need to quickly implement the correct first aid procedures, but also need to use AED for rescue; it can alleviate sudden diseases and can be relieved in a timely manner, and it is easy to operate. Therefore, the classification of the disease is more convenient for the rescuer to judge the disease and choose the medicine, which brings more hope for the survival of the elderly with sudden disease. (5) Rescuer: Rescuers are a key factor in the overall emergency operation process. Considering the complex environment of natural scenic spots, rescuers are classified into professionals and non-professionals. For professionals, due to the special environment of natural scenic spots, the first aid equipment is not perfect, and there are pain points such as the elderly who have sudden illnesses but do not know how to quickly contact the medical staff in the scenic spots; the flow of people is large, the crowd is complex, and there is uncertainty. Get professional help from playing during emergencies. For non-professionals, the conditions of sudden diseases of the elderly are different. Non-professionals may be at a loss in the face of different diseases. Therefore, they need to use public emergency medical equipment to quickly contact the professionals in the scenic area. Sick old man fights for rescue time.

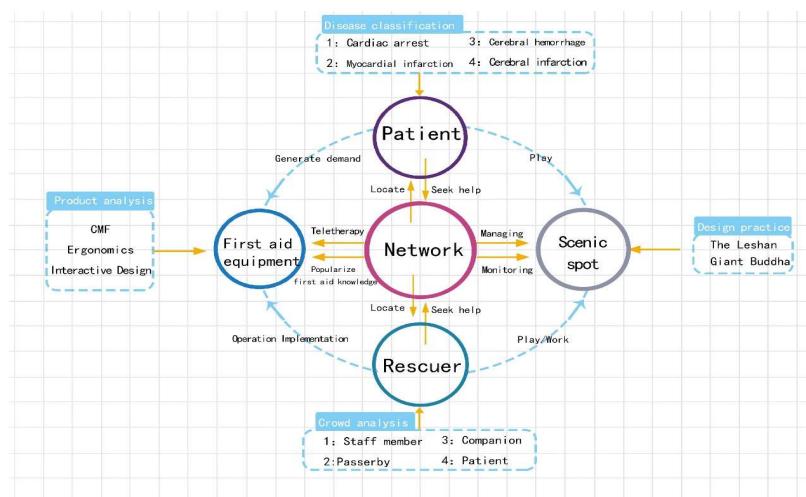


Figure 3 Scenic spot first aid system diagram

### 4.3 Sichuan Leshan Giant Buddha Tourist Scenic Spot Equipment Launch

According to the data query, in-depth analysis of the characteristics of natural scenic spots, the Leshan Giant Buddha in Sichuan, which is a religious natural landscape, is selected as an example to construct a set of public emergency strategies based on the natural landscape tourism environment. Considering the special terrain and flow of people in the Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Area in Sichuan, four different terrains were chosen to place public emergency medical equipment, as shown in Figure 4.

The first place to put in is the Leshan Giant Buddha Arch. Considering that this location is located at the entrance of the entire scenic spot, the location that belongs to the only way has a large flow of people, and the terrain mainly consists of long ladders, which is inconvenient for the elderly to move, so this location is suitable for placing a place. Public emergency medical equipment. The second drop point is Lingyun Plank Road, which belongs to a densely crowded area. The top is the Leshan Giant Buddha, and the bottom is the Jiuqu Plank Road and Lingyun Plank Road. It is a must-see for tourists. When the density of tourists is high, the possibility of accidents involving sudden diseases of the elderly is relatively increased. The third and fourth delivery points are Wanfo Cave and Wuyou Temple. These two delivery points have less traffic and relatively remote terrain. If there is a sudden illness of the elderly, it is not easy to be found, and it is far from the police station and rescue station in the scenic spot, and the medical supplies are relatively scarce, which is inconvenient for medical staff to rescue, and it is easy to miss the best rescue time.

The setting of public emergency medical equipment is related to many factors, such as the density of tourists, the distance between each equipment, and whether the transportation is convenient [13]. Therefore, it is more reasonable to choose these four different terrains to put public emergency medical equipment, which alleviates the pain points such as the waste of medical resources in the rescue station, the complex terrain of the rescue, and the untimely assistance in the natural landscape tourism environment, and strives for the "golden time" for the elderly with sudden diseases.", to put forward more feasibility for smart medical care.

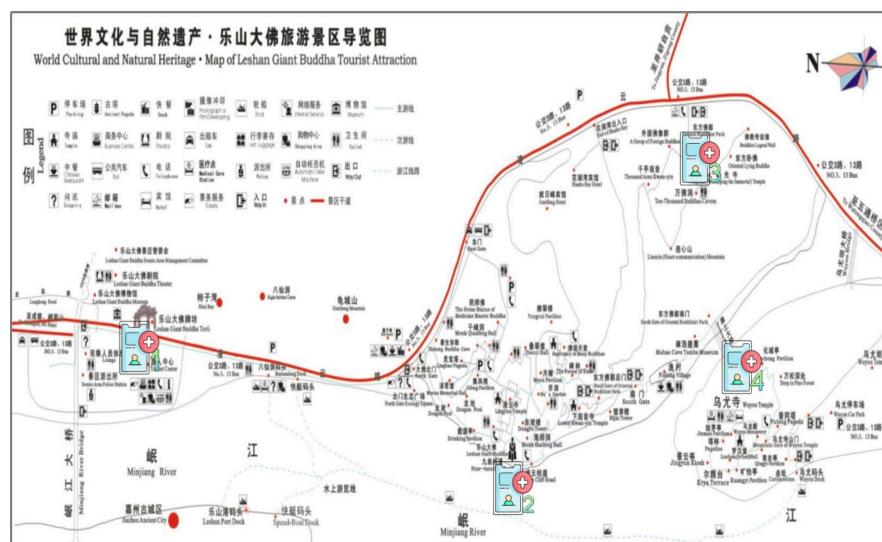


Figure 4 Public emergency medical equipment delivery diagram

## 4.4 Emergency medical equipment operation process

### 4.4.1 Operation flow chart

According to the cases of elderly people with sudden illnesses in natural scenic spots, the related pain points of emergency medical treatment in natural scenic spots are analyzed and obtained. In order to better meet the needs of the elderly with sudden illnesses, emergency medical equipment can better meet the needs of the elderly with sudden diseases. Professionals; in terms of illness, the common sudden diseases of the elderly are divided into sudden diseases that can be relieved and sudden diseases that require rapid rescue. When people operate emergency medical equipment, they can choose a more suitable and correct first aid method according to different situations, so as to improve the survival hope for the elderly who suffer from sudden diseases in natural scenic spots.

As shown in Figure 5, when the elderly have a sudden illness in a natural scenic spot, the rescuer needs to find and use the nearby emergency equipment at the first time, and quickly call the medical staff in the scenic spot through the scenic spot network. Non-professionals operate the equipment under the guidance of medical staff through remote connection, give reasonable rescue according to the symptoms, help the elderly with sudden diseases to relieve their symptoms in emergency situations, and buy time for the follow-up rescue of medical staff in scenic spots, waiting for medical care. After checking the condition, the staff handled it properly. When professionals face the sudden illness of the elderly, they also need to call the medical staff in the scenic area as soon as possible. After judging the symptoms, they can enter their fingerprints. The deployment of public emergency medical equipment provides them with rescue resources, which can save the life of the elderly in the first time. Provide security for the elderly who travel in natural scenic spots.

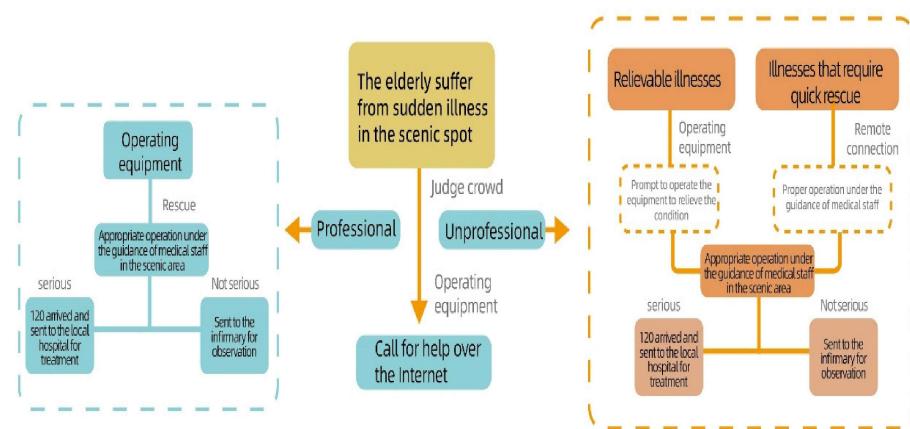


Figure 5 Operation flow chart

### 4.4.2 Bronchial asthma emergency flow chart

According to the implementation of the operation flow chart, take the bronchial asthma in the common sudden disease of the elderly as an example to guide the first aid process. As shown in Figure 6, when the rescuer encounters an elderly person with sudden bronchial asthma in a natural scenic

spot, he needs to quickly call the medical staff in the scenic spot through the scenic spot network. And reasonably help the elderly to slow down the condition, and check after the medical staff in the scenic spot arrives. If the condition is not relieved, there may be the risk of cardiac arrest. The medical staff needs to quickly perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation. If the condition is serious, it will be immediately sent to the local hospital for treatment. ; If the condition has been relieved, they will be sent to the local infirmary for rest and observation according to the situation.

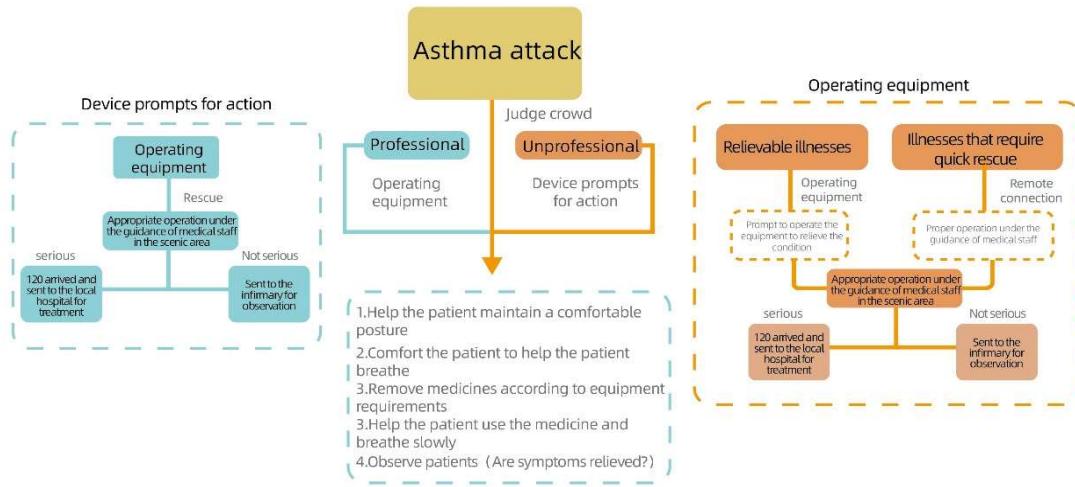


Figure 6 First aid flow chart of bronchial asthma

## 5. Design of public emergency medical equipment

### 5.1 Design positioning

Analyze the current situation of medical first aid in scenic spots, summarize and design public emergency medical equipment for elderly people with sudden illness in natural landscape tourism environment: it has simple operation process, publicity and popularization of first aid knowledge, scenic spot first aid network call for help system, doctor online Guidance and other functions [14]. In the design of public emergency medical equipment, the following design positioning should be considered: (1) Crowd positioning. The rescuers are divided into professionals and non-professionals, so that different groups of people can make more reasonable and timely first aid measures when facing the sudden illness of the elderly. (2) Environmental positioning. According to relevant information inquiries, we choose Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Spot in Sichuan as an example to deeply understand and analyze the current situation and pain points of emergency medical care in this scenic spot, so as to provide reference for related fields. (3) Functional positioning. In the selection of drugs and equipment, according to the common sudden diseases of the elderly in scenic spots, AED first aid equipment and basic equipment such as gauze, alcohol and cotton swabs are invested. The equipment will play a small video looping first aid knowledge, such as artificial respiration, chest compression, and the use of automatic defibrillators, to publicize and popularize first aid knowledge for the majority

of tourists. When the rescuer cannot confirm the disease and quickly contact the doctor, he can choose the remote consultation function to provide a reference for the improvement of Internet plus medical care.

## 5.2 Design plan

In the design of public emergency medical equipment, the following design engineering analysis should be considered: (1) Size and proportion. Taking into account the operator's use scene experience, such as the best viewing height and operating height [15]. (2) Structure and function. In the investigation and analysis of domestic and foreign related emergency medical equipment, mainly AED emergency medical equipment, the analysis of AED emergency medical equipment is shown in Figure 8. The structure is divided into a shell and a host. The shell has a drug display window, a camera and voice prompts, an emergency button, a pick-up port, and an AED storage place. switch etc. (3) Interaction design. Considering that the operator may be nervous when using the device, in the design of the interface, it is necessary to consider the convenience, accuracy and speed, the operation steps are simple and clear, and the fingerprint entry is convenient and convenient.

By using the above positioning and analysis, this paper designs a set of smart medical aid station equipment design for tourist attractions, as shown in Figure 7. This equipment can be placed at various points in the scenic spot, mainly equipped with drug sales and first aid equipment, which can help the elderly with acute and relievable diseases. The equipment adopts a modular combination design. The main function of the outermost shell is to protect the equipment and provide users with sunshade and rain shelter. The top light-emitting area strengthens the recognition of the equipment in the space, so that users can directly see it from a distance. The location of the device. The left side of the main body of the device is the medicine sales area, which is equipped with several kinds of emergency medicines. Users can purchase medicines on the screen in the middle. The right side of the equipment theme is the AED emergency equipment module, and the top is the emergency equipment. The user opens the storage cabinet and takes out the equipment, and operates according to the instructions in the picture below. At the same time, there will be voice operation prompts on the screen in the center to connect to the nearest hospital doctor for live connection. line to ensure patient safety

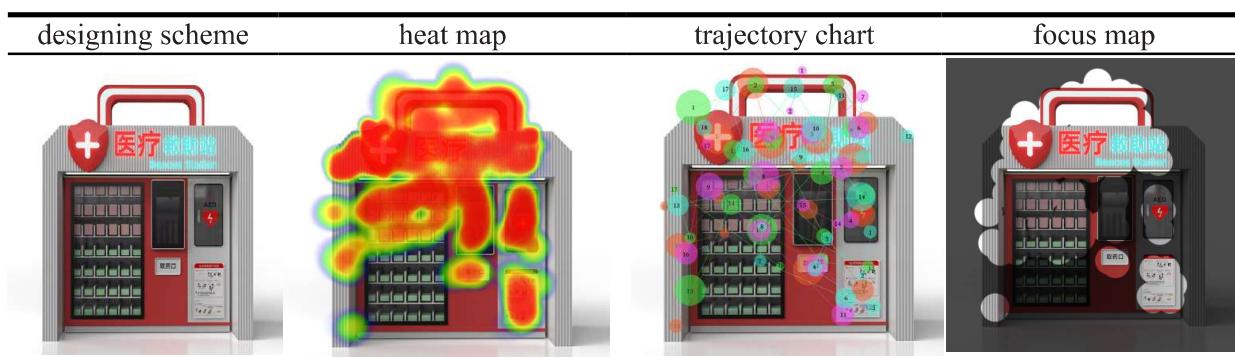


Figure 7 Medical aid station equipment

## 5.4 Design Verification

The eye tracker can capture the time and trajectory of the tester's gaze at the research object, and can quantitatively analyze the research individual. Through the test method of the eye tracker, the feasibility of this design scheme is verified, and the rationality of the user's use process is further improved. This test experiment uses the "Aiwei Vision" eye tracker, and its testers have a non-design-related professional background and have a certain understanding of the research background of this paper.

Table 2 Eye movement test in front view of medical aid station equipment



From the heat map of the experimental results, it can be seen that the focus of the tester's eyes stays on the light-emitting area at the top of the device, the AED device module, and the upper part of the medicine storage box for the longest time, which represents the area that users focus on. Combined with the experimental results of the trajectory graph, it can be obtained that most of the testers' visual trajectories start from the top of the device, and then the trajectory moves back and forth in the key module part of the device. The top of the device is an area that testers pay high attention to. During the design process, it is necessary to consider making this part conspicuous, so that users can quickly identify the location of the device and strive for as much emergency time as possible. In addition, the area above the medicine cabinet should store more urgent medical drugs, so that patients or rescuers can administer drugs in time. The design position of the AED equipment module also needs to be easy for users to find directly. From the test data results, this design is more in line with the actual needs of users.

## 6. Conclusion

Taking into account the rapid development of the silver-haired econoour and the pain points of emergency medical care in natural scenic spots caused by the tourism fever of the elderly, rational use of medical resources in natural scenic spots can not only increase rescue opportunities for patients, but also improve the first aid awareness and knowledge reserve ability of tourists. Provide security for the sick elderly. Taking the current situation of emergency medical care in Leshan Giant Buddha Scenic Spot in Sichuan as an example, this paper analyzes its internal needs in-depth and alleviates

the contradiction between the growing emergency medical needs of the elderly and the imperfect emergency resources in scenic spots. However, in the implementation of public emergency medical equipment, the specific operation of rescuers, and the operation of network equipment in scenic spots, there is still a lack of design thinking, but the overall design is in line with the development trend of emergency medical care for the elderly with sudden diseases in cultural tourism scenic spots . The public emergency strategy based on cultural tourism scenic spots, the design of public emergency medical equipment and the first aid system map, is the combination of the cultural tourism scenic spot environment and Internet plus medical treatment, and reasonably reduces the phenomenon that the elderly lose their lives due to missing first aid in tourism, and is related to the The development of the field provides more reference.

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